MORNING EDITION-MONDAY JANUARY 16, 1854.

The Imprisonment of American Seamen-The Emancipados-More Proclamations,

the 8th inst., and beyond the ordinance which appeared in the Diario de la Marina in its issue of the let inst., declaring the cmancipades free, there is no news of any im-portance. A translation of this ordinance will be found

T A decree was passed on the 29th ult regulating tele graphic despatches, obliging all employes to observe an inviolable secresy, but reserving to the Governor the right of stopping this mode of correspondence whenever he may chose. A table of permanent rates was also es

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

New Collector of the Customs - Ar ivals - Liberation of Emanlos-Opening of the Supreme Court-American Saitor

official dignity and patriotism from another land, per Her Majesty's scall steamer Velasco, consisting of officers for the various branches of the government treasury and the defensive arms of sea and land. It is understood that great reforms are promised, and the new collector, Senor Den Joaquin Rom ds Tegeres, is to receive ten per cent in addition to his salary on all the expens of duties he can obtain over the preceding year, which may be an inducement for an hoxest administration of the office, unless haven make a half million more by the usual distribution of contrabant ganuscia. This new broom will sweep clean for a course of months, until he becomes to be entermed a vigilant officer, when he will manage to get the ten per cent, and not forget the awards from mitted or short entries either. In the meantime, smug ging out or in must cease, until the officials through all

grades begin to cry for bread.

Among other arrivals we have a Brigadier Urais, Colone Martiner de Leira, and captain in the navy Romualdo Mar-tines Vicalet. The whole number of passengers (146) con-sisted chiefly of government employes and their families, for whom the native stock must provide, and occusiden themselves highly favored by their considerate Queen.

The in eligence by this steamer from Porto Rico speaks

favorably of the crops, the weather, and the demand for products of the United States generally. There had been storms which had injured the case standing on the low ground, but it was supposed, no withstanding, that the

drop would be large.

The order of General Pezuela, which declares all the Spanish authority or cruisers, called emancipados, to be freemen, and no longer to be held in boodage, was out-Premies, and no longer to be held in bondage, was published on the lat day of January, 1854. It is a very strong provisional document, and if it are be rande to seach the subjects entitled to freedom long since it may be of advantage to our planting community as well as to the negro. We shall receive in detail the royal order bye and by e-noeming two subjects yet remaining for disposition by the Captain General—the period for man apolition of slavery, and authorisation for the introduction of apprestices, or coloniates from africe, as an amendment to the order for labor colonization, of which you have hean advised.

been advised.

On the order for labor colonization, of which you have been advised.

On the 2d inst. the royal audiencia, or Supreme Court, was opened in due form and in accordance with the annual custom, with a speech, analytical and statistical, of the condition of justice and crime, by the regent, the Captain-General being present. The archives of the relative tribunal at Puerto Principe, which has been absorbed by/our Superior Court, have been arriving during the past week, and with them all the functionaries of that location that may be admissable for continuates of their employment at Havana, which is hereafter to be the fountain head of all good as well as justice for the island. There are those who think this concentration will be for crit, to the safety of those who are compelled to fail it by production of the law through its animisters, who are immediately under the personas influence of a man determined that all shall bend in the circuiton of his will. He will know no law which does not conform to his swordmittant digest. Our railors had a good New Year's dinner provided for them through the avarious abules, under the ministration of fold. W. H. Robertson, Acting's Consul, and which they were] permitted to enjoy through the benevolence of the Alonde of the Royal nuless for due form of law by the occision of the Royal audiencia—the response to Jodge Clayton's application so Acting Consul, and which they were parmitted to easy through the benevolence of the Alcade of the Iscon prison. It is understood that they will not be released unless in the form of law by the decision of the Royal Audiencia—the respect to Jodge Clayton's application so recon—as I am informed, which was sent to the American consulate from the Palace about one week ago Judge Clayton made his demand by lugging in implication of bad faith on the part of the judiciary or the government here, in having released their own people, with testimony against them, and noiding on to American sitteens against whom there was no testimony—which being the truth, made his case no stronger if he wished to obtain what he sought—the release of the men.

We have received confirming evidence from Nassau, New Providence, that the sive "Ben." sometime since reported is a free man, having been held in bondage some forty years. The Convul Mr. Robertson, has endorsed the document to General Perueia. Slavery continues—freedom continues—for the siave, as usual is Cuba, and the process of emancipation works slowly.

ruther News in Relation to the Imprisonment of the Ameri-can Sailors in Havana.

Since my previous letter was despatched the following important intelligence has reacted me, which I hasten to

copy, not being quite certain if I shall be enabled to do s prior to the closing of the Isabel's mail bags:-The three American seamen now on public jail of this city, named William Atkins, William

Acting American Consul that thirty-two prisoners, exhad brought slaves from the African coast, with the ex ception of eight who were captured by an English cruiser when about proceeding to the ceast—they were a captain and seven others, (sailors,) all Spaniards—also, a crew of twenty, are confired in the same room they are in. They were captured on the south coast of this island, having previously lanced two hundred and fifty slaves, which they prought from the coast of Africa, and set fire to their ves after the Jasper's slaves were landed. There were also Spanish mate, who belonged to the ship Ellen Parks iled December 18, 1852, from New York to the Morambique and back to this bland with eleven hundred slaves. None of the crew were arrested that belonged to

slaves. None of the crew were arrests that belonged to this abju.

Of the crew of twenty belonging to the schooner who were tried by the court four were fiberated on the pleathat they were passenger from the coast. One of those four spoke English, and this information was given to the American seamen by him; none others, to our a nowledge, have been tried by the court, except the Sparsish mate, whom they wish to serve ax months in one of their Spansish men-of-war, but or which he says he will not give his ascent. The captain and seven saliors that were captured by the English man of war have left the prison, but in what way we do not know—they were not in the same room with us.

Four of the twenty have been Hearsted, as Defore mentioned; the remainder, sixteen, were liberated about three weeks since. The two men who assisted to lean the slaves have also let the prison, and, as we similersized, have been liberated. And yet these unfortunate american, who are innocent, are will confined, and plue and linger in this loathsome jail. God of the Red Hight Armir where fig thy vergenore? There has also been, I understand, another cargo of slaves landed at Trimidad since the 5d inst

Smancipados-The Introduction of the so called Free Labor ers into the Island—Ordinance of the Governor-General respecting Emancipades—A Murder—The Weather—Im-

prisonment of Three American Sailors—Bishop Hughes at Hovana—Nepro Fatiral, de., de Ho! ho! ha! ha!—and a right good hearly laugh I have had of it, at the bare thought of the capital hoax the Spaniards are playing off upon John Bulk. The Cap-tain-General of Cuba is issuing proclamations—we have had a second, (of which I sent you at translation.)
declaring the emancipados free, and provides for
the introduction of free immigrants. Attached to
the proclamations are regulations which place these
so-called free laborers in a worse position than were ever
the slaves. Meanwhile, the African alaye trade goe on the slaves. Meanwhile, the African alaye trade goe on "swimmingly;" no less than five cargo as of slaves having been introduced during the last it endays. Two of these cargoes, my informant cils me, were landed in his pressure at Sagua is Granda. By the dighth regulation for the introduction of free laborers the power is in the master's hands of distributing the labor of the immi grants in a manner convenient to their (the masters') interests, with the condition that the master will not compel the laborer to work more than afficen out of every twenty-four hours, except in crop times when the hours of labor may be increased to eighteen or twenty hours put of each twenty four!

year, from November until May, when the hours of labo may be twenty out of twenty four. And this is called ing a "free laborer!" By subsequent regulations they are not permitted to get married, or even to leave the plastation, without the permission of the master, (again pm. taker, without the permission of the master, (again that hated wic). How then, can such men be justly entitled free laborers? How said to be free? Hat yet go dessy John Bull, "and the old lades at Clabhau" and at 'Enster Hell' will congratulate the necless with the dea that at least the "entancipados" in Guba have been set free! But rend a fair and honest rendering into our own English of "proclamation" number two. I will not act a veri of comment to it, but leave the realer to arrive at his own conclusion:—

not acd a word of comment to it, but leave the realer to arrive at his own conclusions:—

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF SHE GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GRN-RAL OF THE FAITHFUL ISLANL OF CURL.

BIS Excellency the GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GRN-RAL OF THE FAITHFUL ISLANL OF CURL.

BIS Excellency the GOVERNOR MANCHARDS "

Arbicle 1. The process known by the noise of emanding of the following:—

"ORDINANCE RESPICITION EMANCHARDS "

Arbicle 1. The process known by the noise of emanding of the government five years and are skiven years of accessful ordain their free papers, and those sha remain in the island will dispose of their wages to which they have a right, with the discount only of a part, which shall never exceed the fourth part.

Art 2. These who have not reved five years will be only different from the others insamuch as they will not dispose of the process so their labor, which will be in the during their apprenticeship.

When he emanupados end their apprenticeship, the government will convice the parties holding them to prevent term to the proper authorities within the days, if re iding in the capital and within fifteen if in the country, which term being ended, the who shall not attend to the pure more will never a fine of from Mic to \$100, and the chain of the constance between the emancipated negroes and hore who have here there are no conforming parties, whose lamentable abuses have been laught by experience to the authorities, which overnous is determined to extra page.

The constants between the emancipated negroes and hore who here them shal he through the government, and for the term of one year, and made according to the following form s:—

Leave thin "Governous to the authorities and for the term of one year, and made according to the following form s:—

Leave the mancipated negro.—

Mancipated negro.—

I mention, number

these who here then she he is through the government, and for the term of one year, and made according to the following form s:—

I ——, emaccipated negro, ——nation, number ——, per ship ——, do declare, that ** my own free will locatract with govern near for the term of ——years to work in whatever manner I may be ordered during the custs mery houre of labor submitting to the person shom I may be transferred to, (being advised of the same) also to those in ane supply, whom I will ober and respectively having the power to compal me to fold it the contract, using legal means, in conformity with the decrees in the regulations for coloniate.

There shall be paid to recompense for my labor ——dollers per mouth, fir m which shall be daducted a fourth part, which the government shall receive to attend to the indemnification incorred by this administration. I am to be found in food and home, two suits of clothing, and during riseness I shall have attendante, without being onliged to work until entirely restored to hearth. There shall be adducted from my wages for the days thus lost. I can employ those for my own profit. In the full linear to this contract I sign it before the Provident and Secretary of the Board of Protecti in of Emancipated Negroes, who, in the name of the government, subscribe to this, I making a cross, not being able to write for read, I suppose,—Translator I Harans, &c.

We transfer the contract in the name of the govern ment, to ——, who put his signature to it as a sign of having accepted it, binding himself to comply with its regulations fait helly; should he not, he will be compelled to co so by the means indicated in the ordinance for colon is s. Harans, &c.

——, President.

Art 6. The wages shall be delivered monthly by the master to the freeman hired, according to contract, and the fourth, for the deposit, shall be pair yearly in advance.

Art 7. That the aveguments may be to the advance.

the fourth, for the deposit, shall be pair yearly in advance.

Art 7. That the assignments may be to the advantage of the contractors, with the most suitable election to the masters, all petitions for freemen snall be directed to the government, which will pass them to the board, which shall return it em, with the information necessary, for concession or not.

Art 8 If any of the negroes contracted desire, through any cause to change his master, the board shall listen to his complaint and if there be found justice in it, such shall be made known to the government, to the end that the proper steps may be taken. It also shall be the jorgan of all claims on the authorities, who shall, in all cases, apply analagous rules for governing colonists.

the jorgan of all claims on the authorities, who shall, in all cases, apply analagous rules for governing colonists.

Art. 9. Should the master desire for a continuance of the contract for another term, and the feeman being whiteg, it can be done by putting a note at the foot of the original contract but the nearest authority must intercene, who shall inform the government which will give notice to the board.

Art. 10. The emancipated apprentices shall be contracted for in the same way, but with the preference of housing in or near to the capital, in order that they may be near the Board of Protection; and the wages shall be pind to this board four months in advance.

Art 11. There shall be a treasurer to take charge of these funds and others, who shall be a gentleman of this benevolent board, and named by the government, at the indication of said board; also the president and secretary shall be appointed in like manner.

Art. 12. Also, there shall be an administrator of the depot, who shall not belong to the board, who shall receive a salary in proportion to his duty, which the government will assign to him, with the approval of the board.

Art. 13. Should it be necessary to employ any other person, the board shall propose such, having in mind how econtraical and ample the administration of the property of the year shyld be.

Art. 14. The administration of the depot shall send twice a week to the board a classified statement of the increase and decrease of the emancipator. The President shall also give information in regard to any extraordinary occurrence in the depot.

Art 14 The administration of the depot shall send teles a week to the board a classified statement of the increase and decrease of the emancipation. The President shall slow give information in regard to any extraordinary occurrence in the depot.

Art. 15. The said administrator shall remain in the depot as considuly as possible, and shall allow it to be visited, and the deposted examined, and notes taken in regard to all concerning them, and this with an order from the President authorizing the same.

Art. 16. For the pyment of all claims to persons holding emancipades that the British may consider just, arising from the carrying out of the ordinance, the government secretary shall give an order, without which no payment shall be.

Art. 17. The board shall every month name one of its members who shall summine the emancipated segrees in the depot, and make himself aware of the number not present, should it be from age or sickness, bad conduct, or any other came, and an account shall be given to the board, that it may stopose to government the resolutions it may come der proper.

Art. 18. The amount of wages to be paid to the freemen and apprentices shall be the same to each class. The board shall name the stipend every year, regulated according to the rate of isbor and in regard to those unfortunate beings shall always be considered before interest.

Art. 19. For the benefit of the last mentioned in particular, and of all emancipated togrees in general, the residue of the funds that the wise economy of the board may gather, shall be applied. MARQUIS PEZUELA.

Havana, January 1, 1854

Iwo days afterwards appeared the following:—

His Excellency, the Governor Captain General, has been pleased to direct, that from this day shall be carried into effect that which is ordered in the ordinance of the Soth of December last, and of the last of the present ordering, that all emancipated negroes without exception, shall be carried in the effect that which is ordered in the ordinance of the Soth of December last, and of th

that a non-compliance with this order will subject of fenders to the penalties set forth in article ith, of the ordinance referred to

Havana, Jan 3, 1854.

There you have the sutire proclamation, which sirings by as it may read to Americans, is about as intelligents (for an) State occument as I have every perused although I con'see it was, in some particular portions, only by a cint of persevenance that I was enabled to translate it into tolerable English. I will not attempt to neuro the editorial pen by offering comment upon this document; I cannot, however avaid drawing attention to the know ledge that is birayed, in the third and fourth articles, of the "ticky paims" possessed by three officials, else why these checks upon checks? On the 3d instant we were favored with another proclamation, calling upon the masters to present a list of the emancipades within five days, in accordance with the fourth article of the foregoing translation.

I presume it was this intended "emancipation" that some "jack-in-office" got hod of, and then circulated the silly report, some three or four months ago, about the "Africanining Cubs," &c., &c. But what a very different affair does it prove to be to what it was represented. I will not say another syllable upon a subject which will assuredly form a subject of comment for the editorial pen.

There has been another "murder cases", in this city with in a few days. I briefly relate the circumstances as they have been communicated to me. A lady, the wife of a medical goalleman, detected her husband in a "desicate encounter" with her "houndora," a nagrees lave, and on the spar of the moment seried a flat from and struck the negrees on the head and she died in consequence.

The New Year commenced here in as bold and binatering a manner as though it had almost arrived at its maturity. A bleak rorth wind was blewing, and just before daylight on New Year's merning the hermometer in my elsepting apartness though its had almost arrived at its maturity. A bleak rorth wind was blewing, and

to the Captain General, in behalf of the three american seamen so wringfully detained in prison here under the figuitions charp, of having been engaged on board the Japer in the African slare trace. I assertained on Hunselay leat that a reely had been received at the Consultate of the United States, declining to set these por sailors at liberty. Were they British subjects instead of beins, as they are, American citizens, we should have had here the while of the British fleet, with the Admiral at at its head and this port would have been blockaded until these three new were restored to freedom. This is a galling schowleighment for an American to make, yet my sense of truth and justice compels the undisquired avowal of my tellef. Cannot the Hazam with its well known it fluence, induce the administration at Washington to send a vessel or two of war here to demand the freedom of these need.

John, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, is, I understand, in this city, to pass the winter for the be nent of his health.

Friday last the 6th fustant—which if my memory serves me, was old Christimas Day—was observed by all the churches being opened for service, and was kept as a gala day by the megro clares, who lexartisted in the barracic amusement of Africa. Gangs of the miles paraced the streets with panted faces, and attried fantastically, accompanied by the "ton tem," or drum, with flags, &c., to the sound of which they performed their native dances. Poor wetches! I know not, however, that they were more avarbanes than "lack in the Green," on the lat of May, is England.

Lectus have been received here for two Englishmen, correcers, who are now arouse to superinteed the cattling of the site ramal through the Isthemas of Daries.

I heard last evening that two civil arministrative officers, appointed by the liste Cap ala General (Caucdo,) have been degraced. One for some improper transactus is relation to a law suit, the other in consequence of having them connected with the landing of a certain of his particular an

ABDITIONAL.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

HAYAYA, Ja. 7, 1854.

On the 1st inst. a new critinance was published, which will accompany this with its translation, the first words of which are:—"The negroes known by the denomination of emancipatos are all free!" Free they are by right, but I co not see that, by the new ordinance, they will be more of thus they are now, or be better off. The interests of this island, I consider, are at this moment in a very pre-carious state, and it is surprising that the wise men of our girrious Union are see apathstic at this critical epoch. The worst danger that meances as is from the intriguing spirit of the Editish government. It has offered long ago to guarantee the possession of the sisland to Spain stood that country abouth alavery. Now has commensed, in all probability, the effecting of that denderation, which will plungs the inhabitants of Cuba into poverty, much to the loss of our merchants of the North. At the same time least of the respective of the state of the Spain should be the seen of our perchants of the North. At the same time, a formidable enemy to the institutions of the South will be at its very thresheld.

It appears that the accessed decree was brought about by the Reglish judge, who considered the first not sufficiently clear and satisactory. Perhaps to merrow a nod may bring forth freedom, (Spanish freedom,) to all classes of negroes.

It appears strange that people here take the matter so calmirs. It is true that they cannot help themselves; still I should have expected more conversation on the subject. The number of our inhabitants capable of considering and redecting upon acts of government is comparatively small, still of this class few of my acquain tance have made many comments in relation to the late decrees. Many are in favor of emandigation, and the bulk indifferent in regard to any change in the condition of the blacks. Had not the affairs of the Esst prevased in Great Britain I am informed by those in the cerest, intended to hav

rumor that some vessels had been setted by the authors thes in New York has caused, in its turn, a cloud to over them.

The American sailors who went to Africa on a legal voyage, where the vessel was sold, and they detained by force on board, and made to help in the navigation of the vessel to Cuba with slaves, where the vessel was brrat, and they left to shift for themselves, afterwards being taken up by government and imprisoned, are still in durance vile, Gen. Peanela, I am informed, having refused to deliver them up to the American Cumul, in accordance with the desire of that functionary.

It is hard that these men should thus suffer; were they negrees there might be some hops of British interference, which, being bold, is all patent, rot only with the Spaniars, but with the week governments of more daring people. Any one can imagine how easy it is for a sailor to be kept a prisoner on board of a ship, and be crought to Cuba with a negro cargo. The detaution of these sailors appears to me, from my experience, to be very probable. I should wish to know how many Spanish sailors are in prison for pactorning the voyage to and from Africa of their own accord. I can guess that not one is.

The Carolina negro that was kidnapped and sold in this bland has a bother and his mother living in Nassau, New Providence.

MARKETS.

New Providence.

NARKETS.

HAVANA, Jun. 7.—The amount of busiress done in purchasing sugars actually in market has not been great, as the stock is small jet of new crop, only about 4,000 boxe having come to town. The whole stock on hand is a rou 15,000 boxes. There is a desire to purchase, but planter stand out for high rates From which I have seen, I should consider that the came will not jield very well. The labor is about as abundant, perhaps more so, than it was last year, notwithstanding the lorses by cholers, I am assured of by one who has made the matter a study.

In regard to the weather, it is favorable to manufacturing the sugar, but not so to the came, which in many parts is already too ripe and becoming like reeds. Taking every circumstance into omsideration, I should suppose that the crop of this year will not exceed that of iast. The exports from Havana during 1852 amount to 762,112 boxes, and from Matanzas to \$11,306; total from these two ports alone 1,073,418 boxes, against 1,017,480 in 1852, and 247 & 16 1852. In 1854. 19 9970 boxes were sent to

The exports from Havana during 1858 amount to 762,112 boxes, and from Matanuss to \$1,500; total from these two ports alone 1,073,418 boxes, against 1,017,480 in 1852, and 847,675 in 1849. In 1849, 109,270 boxes were sent to the United States; in 1852, 33,881; and in 1853, 244,698; and Great Britain and Cowes and a market in the same year, 307,353,260,516, and 309,070.

I have to quote prices similar to those in my last, and until the stock of new rugars becomes important little change can be effected or prices itsed.

COPPER —Small lots are still being sent to New Orleans, and prices are now \$10\frac{1}{2}\$ to get a price of the stock of new rugars becomes important little change can be effected or prices itsed.

COPPER —Small lots are still being sent to New Orleans, and prices are now \$10\frac{1}{2}\$ to get quality in market.

MOLESSES is very scarce and worth \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ per keg of five and a fait gallons.

RUR—This article is in demand at \$35, which will cause great solivity in cistilling, and thus renders molasses has obtainable.

STGATE AND TORACCO —These two articles continue to be in request. Of the first, according to the customs returns, which is always short, 203,798 mills have been shipped during the year, and of the latter 3,919,468 lbs. In 1849 \$1 180 mills of segars went to the United States, and this year (5),750. Off tobacco, in 1849, 144,894 lbs. was shipped to the same port, which it his year 110 439 lbs. was shipped to the same port, which it his year 10 439 lbs. was shipped to the same port, which this year 10 44 595 lbs. was shipped to the same port, which it is small. About 205 tierces have met purchasers at 18\frac{1}{2}\$ rs. per arrobs, and 169 hags Spanish at 11\frac{1}{2}\$ the whole amount of tobacco shipped upwards of 1,500 000 lbs were for Spain.

PROVESIONS —Rice—The stock is small. About 205 tierces have met purchasers at 18\frac{1}{2}\$ rs. per arrobs, and 169 hags Spanish at 11\frac{1}{2}\$ the first sold at \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ the latter at \$35.75\$ per bbl.

COLPER

1300 drums and 160 casks at \$47 and \$4. 390 drums of haddock realized the former rate

Two cargoes of jerke i beef have come in, which will be against Sah.

Lard.—164 bbls. have been sold, at 15½; and 120 kegs, at 18. per quistal. Stock small, but no animation.

FLOUR stid continues scarce, there being few arrivals, and those small. 1900 bbls. have been disposed of from Spain at 16½. Two small cargoes have just arrived.

WHALE OIL —Three raits have been made of small lots at 16½ reals per arrobs, since my last. Both this article and sperim are picultud and dull.

FRENCHTH —Venets are not very numerous, butfreights are not rumerous an jet £4 is being paid for moisses to dreat Britain. To the United States, \$1 per box for sowar, and \$20 a \$4 per bid. Moisses \$250 a \$3 20.

The facts take comprise 7,300 quintals jerked beef at 19½ reals per arroba; 250 bbls. potatoes at 19½; 16 bbls. larg at 16; 35 do. at 15½; 145 kegs at \$18 per quintal.

Campixas, Jan 6—In our market we have no great variation since our last. Provisions scarce, and comman fair prices. Rice, 13½ at 13½ ris., in demand; prospect favorable for some time to come. In exports—clayed molasses, new crop, is now selling freely at 3 ris., and absprens thereof have commanced to Northern ports due just heard of a combract for a whole crop of 1,300 a 1,400 bbds, at 4½ ris.

MALENZAS, Jan. 6.—Very little has been doing in sugars, and rhipments were confined to stock in second hands, recueng that of the old crop to about 4,000 boxes. Supplies of the new crop have appeared sloce then, and there may be nearly 4 000 boxes of the latter now in market. We have heard, however, of but one transaction here, say 300 boxes yellows, barely equal to No. 16, at 6 rls arr.

Immacrovaciórs nothing is doing, the views of holders, and there is no doubt that the aropen the north side of the island will fall far short of that of the past year. Moissess arrives freely, and prices continue anchaeged in the side of the side of the cone, at \$5 is scale, \$4 25 a \$4 50 qtl. lart, \$15

Outrages at Laguna.

RECEIVED BY THE BEIG TOLEDO. HARBOR OF LAGUNA, Dec. 20, 1853. TO THE ELIFOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

At the suggestion of a friend I write this letter to ap price you of the annoyance, not to say gross outrage, to which American vessels are subjected in this place, in consequence of an agent of Santa Anna being President of the Board of Health. This port is now open to expor tation, but not to importation, and within too last ten years has been fire times opened and shirt, without inneluding the time the Americans possessed it.

In order to give you an idea of the spirit which pos-sesses the President of the Board of H-aith, it will be necessary for me to inform you that at the time the Americans had possession of this place, Commander Bigelow being military Governor, applied to the autho rities for a house suitable to reside in. This Presiden of the Soard of Health was then President of the Ayur timento, or Town Council, and replied to Capt. Bigelow that he could not find him a house, whereupon Capt. Bigelow said that he would not trouble him further, but select a house for himself, which he did, and the was the house of the President of the Ayuntimento Senor Don José Rosarie Gil. From that time he swore vengennce against the Americans. Thus far by way o Senor Don José Rosarie Gil. From that time he swore vengennee against the Americans. Thus far by way of prear bie. It is now, necessary for vessels coming from the United States here, in ballast, to return to Campesahy and enter, and pay their tonnage unies. After which hely are permitted to come back neer and load; but after heing sent there, and on their return they are put in quarantize for thirty days, in consequence of a report that chelers exous there, although I coarcely heart of it when I was there, and when we arrived here every man on board was in the most robust health. The was cold to Senor Gil, but he hinted that co American must expect any leastly flow him, although as President, ne careely exacted anything from English vessels. I then through the advise of a friend, apputed for some settless regulations relative to the quarantize, as I might be in want of water or provisions. He said my consigne might send me water, but he had no written instructions togive; but that we would have twenty days, sisk or not sick. We remaised twenty days, in the mean time encountering two "northers," which nearly disabled in, as we had lost an another previous to our arrival. On the twentisth day we hoisted our day for a pilot, but instead of a pilot we received word that we had four days more, to which we received word that we had four days more, to which we received word that we had four days more obtained no satisfactory answer, although the American Consul has been indefatigable in his exections.

We shall enter a protest before the prepar authorities in due time, and I hope to forward the result by the next conveyance. If we receive no remuneration nor recover damages immediately, this statement may serve to apprise other shipmaters of the dauger of being led into a price of the protest before the prepar uthorities in due time, and I hope to forward the result by the next conveyance. If we receive no remuneration nor recover damages immediately, this statement may serve to apprise other shipmaters of the danger

Intelligence from Haytt. OUR PORT AU PRINCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Post at Prince, Dec. 30, 1853.
State of the Empire-Relations with Dominica-Fushionable Intelligence-Trouble between the Empress and the Court Ladie: - Sickness at Port au Prince - Abilition Agent from New York.

There is now quite a calm in the political and military of airs of the island. No attempt, for months past, have been made for the reduction of the Dominican or eastern part to the control of the Hay tren government; not withstanding, his Majesty keeps up without diminution his fell standing army, nominally forty thousand, but actually twenty five thousand men And this for no apparent object, as he has no external enemies, the Dominicans being perfectly contented to remain unmolested. And these people are simple and inoffensive, requiring but little physical force to keep them in subjection; being taught from in-fancy to obey their military chiefs, they submit without

The spiritual and religious affairs of the Haytiens are religion is, by isw, established, but without connection Pops, left here some time since in a French war steamer for one of the windward islands, having totally failed in his object of connecting the church here with that of Home. This is the fifth unsuccessful attempt of this

Enture in the last ten or fifteen years.

Their major ties have recently returned from a visit of pleasure to Jacusel. To mark the journey with some cir cumstance and ceremony, all his Majesty's ministers, his Generals, and fire thousand troops, were ordered to be in attendance, which was faithfully compiled with. Her Majosty was not so fortunate. All the dames de la cour were also ordered to attend, and her Majos y has exhibited great discrimination, in selecting the most beautiful females of the empire of the lightest color, and from the best families. But as the road hence to Jacmel is of the very worst description, merely bridle paths, with rivers in ammerable to ford and the

Jacmel is of the very worst deveription, merely bridle paths, with rivers iranmerable to ford and the highest and steepest mountains to cross, very few of these ladies attended her Majorty, and when on arrival at Jacmel, the fact was accertained, orders were immediately fasned by his Majorty, that all the said ladies of the court not in attendance, should transport themselves immediately fin an opposite direction from the capital to Larcobas, a blace near the Dominican lines, there to remain during her Majorty's pleasure. So, some thirty of city of the mast aristocratic females of the place of their destination, and remained there till some time after the return of the court to the paces. The ladies of his rosean courts will hardly thank me for reporting so ungaliant a proceeding, fearing the example may be followed by other sowereigns, and vengenace by visited upon the pretty heads of some of the retractory court lacies there.

It is a painful duty, doe to our friends, to state that the yellow fever, terminating in black vonit; is fearfully prevalent at this place. There is probably not a foreign weasel in port that has not more at less of its efficers and crew sick on shore; and they are cying daily. It is supposed by many that the yellow fever does not exist in the West indies in the winter eason, but ten years' experience has convinced me that the three winter rouths here are the most faird to strangers, and more deathers our from yellow fever in those months than during the same time at any other reason. Masters of vessels unacquainted with this port are induced to come here, probably by being misinformed by those interested, of the unhealthy condition of he place, and then by a small additional offer of charter. The voyage preves, in most case, exceedingly disastrous. The master runs great risk of his own life, is certain to lose a part of his men, and the additional expense attendant on sickness and interment doubly counterbalances all additional price of charter. The voyage preves, in most case, acceedi

by the government of the Uoi ad States.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Funnata of a Datasem Firman — Lee inverse of Patrick Callegham, assistant foreman of Legine Company No. 15, who sustained injuries while bravely assisting at the tree in Imlay street, on Tuesday morning, and from the effect of which he died on Friday morning, and from the effect of which he died on Friday morning, and from the effect of which he died on Friday morning, and from the effect of which he died on Friday morning and from the effect about moon delegation from every fire company in the city assembled at the City Hall, and were marshalled by living Data of the City Hall, and were marshalled by living the control of the place where decased resided. They appeared in citizens' cress, with bages on the left lapsile of the coat, and crape upon one arm. After the cere monies at the house had concluded the procession, preceded by Shelton's Bruss Band, and followed by the hearse which was drawn by four dark colored and richly-caparisoned horres, marched through Garroll and Court streets, Myrtle avenue to the Williamsburg lice, and thence to Callegrand, and were followed by a long line of carriages. The procession numbered about one thousand five hundred in all, and extended nearly one mile in length. The engine houses were all draped in mourning, and the believers tolled during the march. The banner of the Department was carried in front, and the banner of the Company to which decreased belonger was borne after the hears. It was an imposing display, and highly creditable to the Department.

williamsburg City Intelligence.
First —Saturday morning, soon after two o'cicols, a first was discovered he ming from the lower part of the building in the rear! J. tota Noz. 207 and 209 second street, owned by H. Hirst Whatt, and occupied by him on the first floor as a machine shop, and the second floor by Mr. L. E. Schule as has manufactury. Before the freemen could bring their efforts to bear directly on the flames, the building, together with a great cortion of its constants, consisting of mediatry, &c., was destroyed. Loss to Mr. Whait about \$1,50.—ao issurance Loss of Mr. Sahalis 2,000—ao insurance. The flames also communication to the gable and of the welling hour No. 207, areas and occupied by Mr. Sah. maker, which immediately adjoins the about \$1,50. to house and far liture. We immediately adjoins the shop. This was among to it amount of about \$1,500, to house and far liture. Full insured in the Ultimes' insurance Company. The fire supposed to have originated freem a debot in the bringer than the latter of the contract of the con

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH and is still visited by crowds. The farce of "Th

The New I reaty with Mexico.
MINISTER GAD-DEN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1854. General Gadaden left here last evening for Washington The five millions reserved from the Mesilla Valley payme goes to pay all claims, including the Garay grant, Indian spoliations and private claims.

Highly Interesting from Washington. HE GADSDEN TREATY WITH MEXICO—THE MISSIS-SIP-I SENATORSHIP—RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CARINET—IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF PASSENGES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1854 the announcement of General Gadeden's arrival at New morning also publishes a despatch to the same effect.

We confess we scarcely expected so speedy a confirm tion of our exclusive information to the HERALD. A week ago the Union, by authority of the administration, denied that there was even the shadow of truth in our statement-called it a fabrication, and, in characteristic lan guage denounced both the HERALD and its correspondent.

The Times and other papers which follow in the wake

of the Union in abuse of the Herain took up the cry. Correspondents here, who knew nothing of the news till it appeared in the HERAID, all of a sudden became excessively knowing, and whilst denying the whole matter, pretended to give minute statements of the very fact which the HERALD had already published. We regard the confirmation of our intelligence as a matter of course, because we never make any positive

statements except upon ample authority. But it is nevertheless, a great triumph that the Union, in the space of a week, should be compelled practically to re tract its falsehoods against us, and publish to the world

keermation was received here yesterday by the Presi Cont of the nomination of Governor Brown for the Senate by the democratic caucus of the Mississippi Legislature; out it was said the nomination had created great dis satisfaction, and that many democratic members openly ceived, announcing the election of Jefferson Davis. All is, therefore, yet in doubt, although it is said Mr. Davis believes he is elected. Should this turn out to be the case, he will immediately resign his secretaryship.

It is said that in that event, Mr. Guthrie will also em brace the opportunity of resigning his position of Secretary of the Treasury. The President has intimated to Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, it is further stated, that should Mr. Guthrie resign, he would be happy to offer him a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Cushing will either go into the Treasury or War Department, and Mr. Brecken-ridge is offered the Attorney Generalship. This is the present state of affairs. To morrow may witness a new shuffle and cut, and Mr. Wise of Va., will probably turn

Mr. Clemens, in any event, will not accept a seat in the present Cabinet. Neither the salary or principles, we in agine, suit nim.

Ex-Governor Foote of Mississippi, is in town, en route for California. He thinks Mr. Brown is elected to the Senate, not only because he received the democratic no misation, but from the fact that the Union men will support Mr. Brown in preference to Davis.

The Union of this morning publishes an official molice,

stating that information had been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Glasgow, to the effect that instructions have been forwarded to the emigration effices, both of Liverpool and Glasgow, by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, limiting the dead weight of all vessels sailing under the passenger act to two-thirds of their register tornege. this will be required to have three bower anchors or oard before obtaining her clearance certificate.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. SANDY HOOK, JAP. 15-10 to P. M. The R. M steamship Europa, now in her sixtnepth day

from Liverpeel, is not yet in eight from this station. Weather calm and clondy. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14-9 P. M.

The R. M. steamship Cambria, from Harre and South ampton, now about sixteen days out, has not yet arrived

From New Orleans DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1854 Leepa d Matthews an old and highly respectable citizen, died suddenly to-day, of spoplexy. Judah Touro, the eminent merchant, is lying at the

The Crescent City has sailed for New York.

Marine Disaster. The schooper Alfred Barratt, Capt. Carlisle, three days

from Char eston, with 416 bales extton, bound to Prov dence, put into Delaware Breakwater on Friday evento last, in distress, and was towed up last evening for repair by the steamer Rover. The A. B. encountered a galafrom NW. on the 12 h inst. off Cape Henlopen, in which she sprung rudder, split sails, and lost anchor.

Mail Fallure.

Валлиона, Jan. 15, 1854. We have to Scuthers mail to night from beyond Wil-

Markets.

New Osteans, Jan 12, 1854.

The sales of cotton to day reaches 6 000 bales. Price are irregular. Prime molasses is quoted at 185. 5,00 barrels 0blo fluor have been sold at 86 50. Sterling et change, 8.

change, 8.

New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1854.

The sales of cotton to day were 6,000 bales. There is no quotable change. The sales of the week were 27,000; middling 9% a 9%. Decreased receipts at all the ports 52 000. Waiskey, 26c. Prime noissees, 18c. Coffee dult, and the sales of the week barely 1,000 bags, mostly at 11c. a 12c. Cora, 68c.

New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1854.

The sales to day foot up 8,000 base. Prices irregular, and unchanged by Baltic's advices. Fluir has a vanced 26c. 5.600 bbls Ohto fetched \$7. Freights—Cutton to Liverpool dull at %. Sterling exchange, 8% a 8%.

Provisions firmer. Small sales of mess pork have seen mare at 511 50, but it is generally held higher. Sales of 1 000 carrels of prime lard have been made at 80, cash, and 1 009 No. 1 do., at 7% o. No sales of bulk means, and 1 009 No. 1 do., at 7% o. No sales of bulk means, shoulders are belo at 4%c, and have at 6%c.

GINENNAM Jan. 14, 1554.

Hogs are firm, at 4%c. Provisions firm. Meat pork is calling at \$11 25, and barrelled lard at \$5. Saled meets are in good demand, at 4c a 5c. for shoulders and sides, but an a vance is demanded by helders. Sight exchange on New York one per cent premium. NEW ORIESS. Jan. 13, 1854.

During the past week the managers of theatres and directors of public ammeements have had no occasion to complsin of a lack of patronage. Several novelties have been brought forward. Mr Burton has given us a new emedy, secribed to Cornelius Matthews. The scene to laid in Spain to the time of Charles V. The title is Married by Force." The characters are not well defined; the plot is weak and mysterious. The manager ful. The parts were well played by Burton, Jordan, Rad same theatre, "A Pretty Piece of Business" has been Mrs. Hough, and Miss Raymond. at the Broadway, farce by Mark Leman, called "Domestic Economy," ha been presented. There is hardly any plot, and the piece sitogether is not so good as others by the same author its success at the Broadway is entirely owing to the capital acting of Miss J. Gaugenheim and Mr. Davidge. The appear to greater advantage than in this piece. At Business" have been well received. The first mentioned piece is borrowed from the French, and was "cooked up" piece is borrowed from the French, and was "cooked up" for the Lyosum, Landon, by Tom Taylor and Charles Mat thews. Among the forthseming novelties is a translation of Mr Dumas' play "Louis XIV.," which was prohibited by the Paris dramatic occsor. Mr. Burion will produce a local shetch by Mr. J. K. Durivage. It is founded on the "Potipher Papers," in Putnam, and is called "Our Bast Society."

The various entertainments announced for this evening are worthy of attention:—

Monaieur Julien announces that he will give on-

parquette will be floored and united with the making a promenade with the orchestra in the cents
At the Sowery Theatre, to night, another variety "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be presented. Mr. T. D plays Uncle Tom, and the cast includes the names

the principal members of the company. The si machinery and effects will be entirely new. At Burton's, "Masks and Faces" and "Paul Pry " Mitchell, Mr. Jordan and others, appear in the fire while Mr. Burton and Mr. Plecide sustain the pricharacters in the last. Mr. Johnston, a valuable m

of Burton's company, has recovered from a several liness, and his name again appears in the bills. At Wallack's Theatre, this evening, "A Bachs Arts," "A Pretty Piece of Business" and "The Re-make up a capital bill. The main character in U

piece is finely played by Mr Lester. the same order as during the past weeks, will be his week. The drama of "Hot Corn," on Monday, Tae Thursday and Friday afternoons and "Uncle Tom-bin" every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturds

ternoons.

At the Broadway Menagerie, Barnum's Muse
Christy's, Wood's, and Buckley's "Minstrel Hall,"
other places, which will be found advertised at len popular selections are announced for this evening.

E. H. Pierce's benefit will take place next Saturd

night at Christy's Opera House, No. 472 Broadway. It is stated that Charlotte Cushman has been pla in Liverpool, but the English papers do not confirm the statement. She is engaged at the Haymarket. All the theatres in England were drawing crowded houses wi the holiday pieces.

Miss Davenport took a beneat at the Albany Museum on Friday evening last, when she appeared as Adrient

Most of the vocalists of the late Italian opera at Niblo's have gone to Cubs, on a sort of joint stock speculation Maretrek is not of the party. Pico Vietti and her hus-band will immediately follow the rest of the troups, who have gone in the Black Warrior—vis.: Steffanone and have gone in the Black Warrior-vis : Steffanone and Manzini, with Benever tano, Roel, and Salvi. They intend opening the Teatro del Circo, at Havana, with opera; and it is said that they start with a capital of \$25,000, of which it is said that Senora Manzini has contributed \$10,000; Steffanone, \$8,000; Salvi, \$4,000; and Bene

tane. \$3 000. Van Amburgh's menagerie in the floating palace was

to exhibit at Carrollton, La , on the 6th inst.

Mr. Forrest and Mr. Anderson have both been playing in Boston during the past week. Mr Eddy, formerly of the Bowery theatre, commen

an engagement at Conner's theatre, Albany, on Monday evening last, appearing as Hamlet Foley's Varieties, at Hopolulu, Sandwick Islands, has had a successful season, and was to re-open, under the management of Emmert & Downey, on the 17th of Novem-ber. Mrs. Ray had received the substantial compliment of a full house, on the occasion of her benefit at the Variation. A splendid set of jewelry, a work box containing \$200 in gold, a purse with \$100, &c., were among the

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, after sonoluding a long engagement at New Orleans, went to Mobile, where they opened the first week in January. They proceed to Charleston at the end of the month, there to fulfil an

Madame Scateg, at Cincinnati, gave a free consert to the children of the public schools. The Daily Unionist of

shadams Scateg, at Cincinnati, gave a free consert to the children of the public schools. The Duily Unionist of the 11th, says:—

One of the most beautiful and interesting sights we ever witchesed was presented at the National theatre yesterday morning, occasioned by the free concert of Macane Scateg, to the pupil: and teachers of the public schools. It came off at the National theatre, the largest but cing that could be obtained, at 11 o'clock. A.M. Not withstanding the large capacity of this building, it was found becomes any to limit the number from each of the district schools. Consequently the papils of he two highest close and from one to two hundred from the highest close of the each district oct, were all well to absolute and these sumbered between three and four thousand. About ten clock the schools, under the direction of their teachers, began to arrive. By half-part to all sense acoust ed, it ling the hours completely full. The pit, and part of the third and fourton tiers, were secupied by the boys; the first, second, and part of the chird tiers by the axis. Seats were arranged on the cises for the trustees and visiters, and invited guests, among whom were the members of the Entorial Convention now in session here. The appearance of the interior of the thenite was brilliant and grand. One word from Refus King. E.q., the Preddect of the School Board commanded elleges from every child; and throughout the autire performance, not the least miscondect was observable among the three or four thousand children present—a fact that speaks volume for our glorious common school system. At eleven o'clock the concert, in which Sontag, Jaell, and Roose

appeared, Madame S. utag was approached by six young misses and masters of the Woodward High School, when may ter John Swar z addressed her with a poetical tribute.

rery prettily written. At the conclusion, the speaker and one of the young She impressed a fervent hiss on the lips of the Mire as she

accepted the bouquets. The assembled schools then rose, and under the direction of Messrs. Alken and Locke, their music masters.

Savg a response.

Barnoniously the youthful voices joined in the song of welcome, filling the vast building with their melodi-ous tones. It was a scene that touched the heart. At the conclusion of the song, Madame Sontag stepped forward and said: "I thank you, my dear children-you an edieu, she witherew, amid tremendous applause.

From the FERALD files, per steamship Baltic, we extract

their school houses in order, under the direction of their

From the Errand files, per steamship Baltic, we extract a few fereign items;—
A new opera, "Julia, or the Corsieans," has just been produced at Stuttgart, with music by Herr Lindpainter. The "Fact situal" of Mayerbeer has been twice parformed in Paris with wast success.
A real success appears to have been just gained at the Theatre lyrique, of Paris, in a little opera, "Georgette,"—this being the production of a young Balgian M. Gewart, who is universally described as giving bone fide signs of promise in stage composition.
The vast equestrian circus of Beilin has been destroyed by fire.

vaert, who is never-ally described as giving bond fide signs of promise in stage composition.

The vast equestrian circus of Berlin has been destroyed by five.

Madame Boleidien has just died in Paris—the widow, we mean of the composer of "La Dame Blanche," and "Le Peat Chaperto Ronge," She was, to her day, a pleasent singer before her marriage, McHe Phillis, who personse the heroises of some of Boldien's operas in St. Petersburg, and there got her pension as a prima domis and found the Inhaband, whom she has survived on long that her death seems now like some story belonging to an older world.

The Parisian correspondent of the Independence Belog promises among sandry elaborate effects for M. Meyerben's fortheomist opera to the Opera Compage, a chorus for four distinct choire, and an orenestral scene out-doing the well known ball music in "Fon Juan," insemuch set he modes or competer (according to M. Jules Lecoutte, the correspondent in question) makes his three orderstrap play not in three different keys. From other sources, we learn that the artist congaged in "creating" M. Meyerber's new opera are well right "worn to shadows" by the somposer's habitually self tormeating exigencies to rehearsal.

A new five act play, "Diama de fays"—called a comedy by its suthor, M. A. Dumas the younger—has been pronuced at the Theatre Gymnas, and, M. Janis assures us, with entire success. Another new five act play by Madame George Sand, dramaticed by herself from her romance of "Mauprat," is the last novelty at the Ofeon theatre. The second five sot Grana by E. A. Dumas on the subject of the youth of Louis Quizze, has shared the fatte of the youth of Louis Quizze, has shared the fatte of the first one, and the supersectation has been pronibited by the Parisian censorably. The dramatist hem set the difficulty by promising to the Theatre Français chosens. In the subject of the youth of Louis Quizze, has shared the fatte of the difficulty by promising to the Theatre Français which the town she mean her resignation of poeterly.

The Rhode Island Senate, on the 11th reared in the set passed by the House at a den, authorising allows to hold real estat